

POLITICAL EYES ON NONPARTISAN LEAGUE MEETING

Bryan's Timely Filing for Governor Gives Farmers Chance to Consider Him at State Convention.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Lincoln, July 7.—(Special)—Political prognosticators are not so much in evidence as they have been in former campaigns. Outside of the general feeling that this is strongly a republican year, former prophets are confining themselves to "opinions" only.

That a change in administration is expected, even by the democrats, was evidenced by the governor himself Saturday morning in a short address before the state house thrift society, composed of officials and employees, when he told them that before the war was over all would probably be in a different avocation than they are today. As a great many people believe the war will be over during the next two or three years, it is only necessary to place two and three together to make the magic number "23," which may apply to the state house jobs about next January.

However, the thing that is causing political prophets to hedge is the uncertainty as to what extent the Nonpartisan league activities will be used for or against candidates. The league will hold its state convention in Lincoln next Wednesday. Speculation as to what the organization will do is a topic wherever men meet who are interested in politics.

Many Expressions of Opinion.
Some are of the opinion that the league will endorse a full set of state candidates. Others are of the opinion that they will endorse men of both parties who have filed and who come nearest to being safe for the league.

Others are of the opinion that the convention will be confined solely to speech making, passing of resolutions and a get acquainted conference in which candidates may be discussed pro and con and a better understanding reached regarding future activities.

It is claimed the league has from 15,000 to 20,000 members. If so, this will cut considerable figure in the primary if the full league strength is thrown into either the republican or democratic primaries.

It was at first rumored the league would attempt to control the nominations in the republican party. Whether it will do this or not will depend upon conditions. Just now it looks as if the democratic party would be the one to feel the weight of the league organization from the fact that in that party there is a choice for the nomination for governor.

Bryan's Filing Is Timely.
The filing of Charles W. Bryan for the democratic nomination for governor will give him a chance to again contest with Governor Neville for democratic supremacy. Two years ago when the two contested for the same place, the present executive was able to poll 13,000 more votes than Mr. Bryan. At that time there was no particular contest among the farmers regarding the governorship, the fight in the democratic party being mostly "wet and dry," Mr. Bryan having the support of the dry democrats.

There is no secrecy on the part of Governor Neville that he has no use for the Nonpartisan league as at present constituted. He believes that while personally most of the members are loyal to their leaders and organizers should go out of business until after the war.

On the other hand the league is just as strongly against Governor Neville and makes no secret that it will defeat him if it can. If it is its intention to defeat him at the primary and nominate Mr. Bryan there is only one way to do it and that is for the membership in voting precincts where there is no registration, to enter the democratic primaries and vote for Mr. Bryan.

League Not Friendly to McKelvie.
At present there is no candidate in the republican primary except S. R. McKelvie of Lincoln. Some of the leaguers also have it in for him and have been heard to say that while not just exactly satisfied with Mr. Bryan, still at least of the three evils they would rather have the former Lincoln mayor. It is evident to gain their point they must enter the democratic primary in order to nominate the man coming nearest to their idea of things.

Anyway, whichever way it is put, the convention of Nonpartisan leaguers next Wednesday is going to make some political history in Nebraska. Just how future historians will record it remains to be seen.

Just now some candidates are cuddling up to the league in the belief that they will control the political situation, while others are holding away in the belief that an endorsement by that organization would harm their political prospects.

In the meantime, Manager Evans of the state organization of the league refuses to give out any information, simply replying: "I don't know what will be done Wednesday, nor does anybody else; that will be determined by the men who attend the convention."

Tecumseh Parents Hear From Son Wounded in France

Tecumseh, Neb., July 7.—(Special)—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Davey of Tecumseh have received word direct that their son, Corp. John Davey, who is with an Iowa company, having enlisted at Council Bluffs before the Mexican border trouble, had been in first line trench service for some time. A revolver was accidentally discharged while being inspected and the bullet entered his leg three inches above the knee, splitting the femur bone, and the split running into the joint.

Walter Sanford Drowned In Cedar River at Bartlett

Bartlett, Neb., July 7.—(Special)—Walter Sanford, aged 19 years, was drowned in the Cedar river. The body was recovered from the water in 15 minutes, but efforts to revive him failed.

STATE LIVE STOCK CONDITIONS GOOD

Little Disease Reported and Pig Crop Above Normal; Outlook for Feed Favorable.

Lincoln, Neb., July 7.—(Special)—A report of live stock conditions in Nebraska has been made for the United States Department of Agriculture by Professor H. J. Gramlich, head of the animal husbandry department of the university. His report follows:

"In the main live stock conditions are favorable. Stock is healthy and the amount on hand is practically normal as regards cattle and hogs. Very little disease of any kind is reported, there being an unusually small amount of hog cholera and but very little blackleg.

"As regards the size of the spring pig crop which is coming on, reports are almost unanimous in putting it at normal or slightly above. Likewise they are reported to be in very splendid condition.

"Relative to the number of sows bred for fall litters as compared to previous years, the majority of reports seem to indicate slightly less than normal. This is a figure which is hard to ascertain definitely and I am inclined to feel that the number is very near to the number bred a year ago. The factor of primary importance with most men seems to be the future prospects of the market maintaining an equilibrium with the corn and other feed prices, as most of the hogs going to the market now are failing to leave the account on the blue side of the ledger, especially

where corn has been purchased at the prevailing prices to feed them.

"As regards feed prospects for next winter, would state that there is more old hay on hand than normally, due to the open winter last year, and a tendency to cut down feeding operations in many districts. There is likewise rather more of the old corn crop on hand than usual. Several reports indicate as much as 20 per cent, and taken as a whole this is, I dare say, a very fair figure."

NEBRASKA MEN SEND MANY OF SONS TO WAR

Thirty-six Boys From Nine Families in the Service, Many of Them Now Along Battle Front.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Lincoln, July 7.—(Special)—Nine Nebraska families have contributed 36 members to the war, according to records now in the office of Governor Neville, one a Lincoln family which so far has not communicated with the governor.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. David Thomas, York, furnishes the most so far reported, six sons being in the service. Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Harris, Lincoln, though not given in the governor's list, have five sons in the service: Corp. Richard L. Harris, 355th Infantry; Pri. Barton P. Harris, 27th Infantry; Priv. Elmer R. Harris, 61st Infantry; Priv. George E. Harris, medical corps, and Priv. Harold Q. Harris, quartermaster's corps.

The list furnished by the governor's office is as follows:
These in the Service:
David Thomas, York: Forrest B. Thomas, Battery E, 127th field artillery, Camp Cody; Fred D. Thomas, Battery F, 127th field artillery, Camp Cody; Edward L. Thomas, headquarters company, 42d Infantry, Dover, N. J.; George Homer Thomas, medical department, 61st Infantry, American expeditionary forces, France; Warren S. Thomas, to be called in

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July, 1918; Gordon C. Thomas, 603d Engineers, infantry, Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.
A. Brodie Cownie, South Sioux City; Brodie G. Cownie, Co. I, 168th Infantry, American expeditionary forces, France; Francis G. G. Cownie, Co. L, 168th Infantry, American expeditionary forces, France; James G. Cownie, naval training camp, Seattle; Albert G. Cownie, Co. I, 19th infantry, Galveston, Tex.
H. P. Nielsen, Lexington: Arthur Nielsen, signal corps, Kelly Field, base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Frederick Nielsen, Lt. 41 Reg. U. S. Infantry, Funston, Kan.; Harold Nielsen, Co. L, Fifth Nebraska, Co. 8 Overseas Cas. camp, Merritt, N. J.
Mrs. M. A. Siren, Hastings: Protase A. Siren, Co. 7, Camp Cody Aut. Repl. Drf. Camp Merritt, N. J.; Lester J. Siren, Co. G, 50th Infantry, Camp Mills, Long Island, N. Y.; Alloysius N. Siren, Co. C, 150th Infantry Camp Dodge.
Emma J. Dale, Greenwood: Philip M. Dale, captain hospital corps, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; Ernest E. Dale, Lt. 23d battalion F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, S. C.; Carl C. Dale, Lt. F. A. R. D., Camp Jackson, S. C.
M. J. Gillespie, Gretna: Frank Gillespie, U. S. Naval training station San Francisco, Cal.; Paul Gillespie, Lt. Medical research laboratory, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y.; T. J. Gillespie, U. S. naval training station, Newport, R. I.
T. K. Peters, York: Jas. F. Peters, 142 Aero squadron, A. S. C.; Edward J. Peters, 27th F. A. Batt. F, Camp Cody, N. M.; Jos. H. Peters, Evacu-Hospital No. 9, Camp Merritt, N. J.; Francis Peters, discharged from service for physical disability.
Mrs. F. Fowler, Leigh: Norman G. Fowler, Battery A, 18th F. A. A. E. F., France; Albert P. Fowler, Battery A, 18th Reg. F. A. A. E. F., France; Pierce B. Fowler, Battery B, 13th Reg. F. A. A. E. F., France; Wesley H. Fowler, U. S. Navy.

CANNING FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR IS LATEST PLAN

Food Administrator Wattles Gives Housewives Some Tips on Putting Up Food for Next Winter.

"Maximum canning with minimum sugar" is the new slogan which the Federal Food administration is urging upon all Nebraska housewives. Mr. Wattles says:

"Despite the severe sugar shortage and the limited supplies for canning and preserving purposes, housewives are urged to put up enough fruit and vegetables to carry them through the winter. Two great advantages will come from such practices—food stores will be assured and transportation will be greatly relieved so that

fundamental foods and other necessities can be transported.
"The sugar shortage has brought out the resourcefulness of the American housewife and today there are six different methods of preserving fruits without the use of sugar.
"Drying fruits is of course the most popular and the simplest. It has the double advantage of saving both sugar and cans. Bottling of fruit juices and fruit syrups are also much in favor, while fruit butters and canned fruits are growing in popularity. But perhaps the most unique of all is the pulping of fruits, by which the fruits are reduced to a pulp and bottled or canned for winter pies, sauces and marmalades.
"England has reduced the pulping process to a science and their method is:
"Pack sterilized jars full of fruit. Add no water, place rubbers and caps in position, and fill pan with water up to shoulders of the jars. Place pan on fire and bring water to a simmering point and let stand for half an hour. Then remove bottles and refill them, one from the other, replace rubbers and caps and put the jars back in the pan bringing water to simmering point for five minutes, after which screw down the tops and invert to cool. Wrap in paper to prevent bleaching.

Worth Trying

If you are troubled with sleeplessness at night look to your digestion. Drink no tea or coffee for a few days, and take a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets to improve your digestion and see if you are not all right.

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the businesses. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a fair return on this,

and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's own report shows the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fairmindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

**Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company**